COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2616

(Reference to printed bill)

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 1. Section 14-5312, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

14-5312. General powers and duties of guardian

- A. A guardian of an incapacitated person has the same powers, rights and duties respecting the guardian's ward that a parent has respecting the parent's unemancipated minor child, except that a guardian is not liable to third persons for acts of the ward solely by reason of the guardianship. In particular, and without qualifying the foregoing, a guardian has the following powers and duties, except as modified by order of the court:
- 1. To the extent that it is consistent with the terms of any order by a court of competent jurisdiction relating to detention or commitment of the ward, the guardian is entitled to custody of the person of the ward and may establish the ward's place of abode within or without this state.
- 2. If entitled to custody of the ward, the guardian shall make provision for the care, comfort and maintenance of the ward and, whenever appropriate, arrange for the ward's training and education. Without regard to custodial rights of the ward's person, the guardian shall take reasonable care of the ward's clothing, furniture, vehicles and other personal effects and commence protective proceedings if other property of the ward is in need of protection.
- 3. A guardian may give any consents or approvals that may be necessary to enable the ward to receive medical or other professional care, counsel, treatment or service. A GUARDIAN MAY NOT CONSENT TO OR APPROVE WITHDRAWAL OR WITHHOLDING OF THE ARTIFICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND FLUID UNLESS THE GUARDIAN HAS PROVIDED BY CERTIFIED MAIL NOTICE OF THE GUARDIAN'S INTENT TO WITHDRAW OR WITHHOLD FOOD AND FLUID AND HAS PROVIDED THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY WITH WRITTEN EVIDENCE THAT NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN. THE GUARDIAN MUST PROVIDE

THIS NOTICE WITHIN FIVE BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS AT THE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS TO ALLOW AN OPPORTUNITY TO FILE A VERIFIED PETITION PURSUANT TO SECTION 36-3206:

- (a) THE WARD AND THE WARD'S SPOUSE, PARENTS, STEPPARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, BROTHERS, SISTERS, CHILDREN AND STEPCHILDREN, WHETHER OF THE WHOLE OR HALF BLOOD OR BY ADOPTION, AND THE WARD'S CURRENT FOSTER PARENTS AND CURRENT FOSTER CHILDREN.
- (b) ANY PERSON WHO IS SERVING AS CONSERVATOR OR WHO HAS THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE WARD.
- (c) IF A PERSON IS NOT NOTIFIED UNDER SUBDIVISION (a) OF THIS PARAGRAPH, AT LEAST ONE OF THE ADULT RELATIVES RELATED CLOSEST BY BLOOD TO THE WARD, IF ANY CAN BE FOUND.
- (d) ANY PERSON WHO HAS FILED A DEMAND FOR NOTICE WITH THE COURT THAT APPOINTED THE GUARDIAN.
- 4. If no conservator for the estate of the ward has been appointed, the guardian may:
- (a) Institute proceedings to compel any person under a duty to support the ward or to pay sums for the welfare of the ward to perform such person's duty.
- (b) Receive money and tangible property deliverable to the ward and apply the money and property for support, care and education of the ward, but the guardian may not use funds from his ward's estate for room and board the guardian or the guardian's spouse, parent or child has furnished the ward unless a charge for the service is approved by order of the court made upon ON notice to at least one of the next of kin of the ward, if notice is possible. He must exercise care to conserve any excess for the ward's needs.
- 5. A guardian is required to report the condition of the ward and of the estate that has been subject to the guardian's possession or control, as required by the court or court rule.
- 6. If a conservator has been appointed, all of the ward's estate received by the guardian in excess of those funds expended to meet current expenses for support, care and education of the ward shall be paid to the

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conservator for management as provided in this chapter and the guardian must account to the conservator for funds expended.

- 7. If appropriate, a guardian shall encourage the ward to develop maximum self-reliance and independence and shall actively work toward limiting or terminating the guardianship and seeking alternatives to guardianship.
- 8. A guardian shall find the most appropriate and least restrictive setting for the ward consistent with the ward's needs, capabilities and financial ability.
- 9. A guardian shall make reasonable efforts to secure appropriate medical and psychological care and social services for the ward.
- 10. A guardian shall make reasonable efforts to secure appropriate training, education and social and vocational opportunities for his ward in order to maximize the ward's potential for independence.
- 11. In making decisions concerning his ward, a guardian shall take into consideration the ward's values and wishes.
 - 12. The guardian is authorized to act pursuant to title 36, chapter 32.
- 13. The guardian of an incapacitated adult who has a developmental disability as defined in section 36-551 shall seek services that are in the best interest of the ward, taking into consideration:
 - (a) The ward's age.
 - (b) The degree or type of developmental disability.
 - (c) The presence of other handicapping conditions.
- (d) The guardian's ability to provide the maximum opportunity to develop the ward's maximum potential, to provide a minimally structured residential program and environment for the ward and to provide a safe, secure, and dependable residential and program environment.
 - (e) The particular desires of the individual.
- B. Any guardian of a ward for whom a conservator also has been appointed shall control the custody and care of the ward and is entitled to receive reasonable sums for the guardian's services and for room and board furnished to the ward as agreed upon ON between the guardian and the

 conservator if the amounts agreed upon ON are reasonable under the circumstances. The guardian may request the conservator to expend the ward's estate by payment to third persons or institutions for the ward's care and maintenance.

- Sec. 2. Section 36-3203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 36-3203. Surrogate; authority; responsibilities; immunity
- A. A person authorized as a surrogate to make health care decisions under this chapter is not responsible for paying the patient's health care costs unless the person is otherwise required to do so.
- B. This chapter does not authorize a surrogate to consent to any act or omission to which the patient could not lawfully consent.
- C. The surrogate shall make health care decisions for the patient in accordance with the patient's wishes as expressed in the health care directive. If the health care directive does not provide sufficient information to know what the patient would want in a particular circumstance, the surrogate shall base these decisions on the surrogate's knowledge of the patient's values if those are known or can be determined to the surrogate's satisfaction. If neither the health care directive nor the surrogate's knowledge of the patient's values provides a sufficient basis for making a health care decision, the surrogate shall decide based on the surrogate's good faith belief as to what is in the patient's best interest.
- D. A surrogate who makes good faith health care decisions for a patient is not subject to civil or criminal liability for those decisions. Acts and refusals to act made in reliance on the provisions of a health care directive are presumed to be made in good faith. A court shall base a finding of an absence of good faith on information known to the surrogate and shall enter its finding only after it has made a determination of bad faith in written findings of fact based on clear and convincing evidence of improper motive. For the purposes of this subsection, "good faith" includes all health care decisions, acts and refusals to act based on a surrogate's reasonable belief of a patient's desires or a patient's best interest if

 these decisions, acts or refusals to act are not contrary to the patient's express written directions in a valid health care directive.

E. A surrogate who is not the patient's agent or guardian shall not make decisions to withdraw CONSENT TO OR APPROVE THE WITHDRAWAL OR WITHHOLDING OF the artificial administration of food or fluid. A SURROGATE WHO PETITIONS THE COURT FOR APPOINTMENT AS A GUARDIAN IS SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 14-5312, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 3.

Sec. 3. Section 36-3205, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 36-3205. Health care providers; immunity from liability; conditions

- A. A health care provider who makes good faith health care decisions in reliance on the provisions of an apparently genuine health care directive or the direction of a surrogate is immune from criminal and civil liability and is not subject to professional discipline for that reliance.
- B. Health care provider acts and refusals to act made in reliance on the provisions of a health care directive or directions of a surrogate are presumed to be made in good faith. A court shall base a finding of an absence of good faith on information known to the provider and shall enter its finding only after it has made a determination of bad faith in written findings of fact based on clear and convincing evidence of improper motive. For the purposes of this subsection, "good faith" includes all health care decisions, acts and refusals to act based on a health care provider's reasonable belief of a patient's desires, a patient's best interest or the directives of a patient's surrogate if these decisions, acts or refusals to act are not contrary to the patient's express written directions in a valid health care directive.
- C. A health care provider is not subject to criminal or civil liability or professional discipline for any of the following:
- 1. Failing to comply with a decision or a direction that violates the provider's conscience if the provider promptly makes known the provider's unwillingness and promptly transfers the responsibility for the patient's

 care to another provider who is willing to act in accordance with the agent's direction.

- 2. Failing to consult a disabled or incapacitated patient's surrogate if the surrogate cannot be contacted after the health care provider has made a reasonable effort to do so or if an emergency situation does not provide the health care provider with sufficient time to locate and consult with the surrogate.
 - 3. Relying on a court order concerning a patient.
- 4. A GUARDIAN'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 14-5312, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 3.
- D. This section does not relieve a health care provider from civil or criminal liability or prevent a provider from being subjected to professional disciplinary action for the provider's negligent treatment of a patient if the negligence is unrelated to the provider's reliance on a health care directive, directions from a surrogate or the recommendations of an institutional ethics committee pursuant to section 36-3231.
 - Sec. 4. Section 36-3206, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

 36-3206. Enforcement or challenge of a directive or decision;

 judicial proceedings; automatic stays
- A. An interested person may file a verified petition with the superior court to determine the validity or effect of a health care directive or the decision of a surrogate. A PERSON WHO RECEIVES NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-5312, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 3 MAY FILE A VERIFIED PETITION WITH THE SUPERIOR COURT WITHIN FIVE BUSINESS DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE NOTICE TO CHALLENGE THE DECISION OF A GUARDIAN TO WITHDRAW OR WITHHOLD THE ARTIFICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND FLUID.
 - B. The petition shall include the following information:
- 1. The name and current location of the patient and any surrogate OR GUARDIAN authorized to make decisions for the patient.
- 2. The name and address of any health care provider known by the petitioner to be providing health care to the principal.

- 3. IF A HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE EXISTS, a description or a copy of the health care directive.
 - 4. The judicial relief sought by the petitioner.
 - C. On the filing of the petition, the court shall enter a temporary order directing compliance with section 36-3203, subsection E. Notice of this order shall be provided by personal service on the surrogate, the patient, the health care providers immediately responsible for the patient's care and other persons the court requires to be notified.
 - D. The court shall review the petition, any other pleadings on file and any evidence offered by the petitioner to determine if it should order temporary orders without a further hearing. The court may enter a temporary order directing the provision or the withholding of specific medical treatment pending a further hearing if the court determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that health care decisions are being made by a surrogate or a health care provider that derogate the patient's wishes or, if the patient's wishes are not known, the patient's best interests.
- E. The court shall schedule and conduct a hearing within five working days of the filing of a petition. Notice shall be provided by personal service on the surrogate, the patient, the health care providers immediately responsible for the patient's care, and other persons the court requires to be notified.
 - F. On the filing of the petition the court may:
- 1. Appoint an attorney for the patient if it appears that this is in the patient's best interests.
- 2. Appoint an investigator as provided under section 14-5308 or a physician, or both, to evaluate the patient and submit a written report to the court before the hearing.
- 3. Enter other temporary orders that the court determines are necessary and appropriate to protect the wishes or the best interests of the patient, including an order exercising the power of a guardian or appointing a temporary guardian as provided under section 14-5310.

- G. A person filing a petition under this section is not required to post a bond unless the court determines that a bond is necessary to protect the interests of any party.
 - H. IN A PROCEEDING CHALLENGING THE DECISION OF A GUARDIAN TO WITHDRAW OR WITHHOLD FOOD AND FLUID FROM THE PATIENT, THERE IS A REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION THAT A PATIENT WHO DOES NOT HAVE A VALID LIVING WILL, POWER OF ATTORNEY OR OTHER HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE HAS DIRECTED THE PATIENT'S HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO PROVIDE THE PATIENT WITH FOOD AND FLUID TO A DEGREE THAT IS SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN LIFE, INCLUDING, IF NECESSARY, THROUGH A MEDICALLY INVASIVE PROCEDURE, BY WAY OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OR INTRAVENOUSLY, AND THAT THAT PROVISION IS IN THE PATIENT'S BEST INTERESTS.
 - I. THE PRESUMPTION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION H OF THIS SECTION MAY BE REBUTTED ONLY IF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:
 - 1. IN REASONABLE MEDICAL JUDGMENT:
 - (a) THE PROVISION OF FOOD OR FLUID IS NOT MEDICALLY POSSIBLE.
 - (b) THE PROVISION OF FOOD OR FLUID WOULD HASTEN DEATH.
 - (c) BECAUSE OF THE MEDICAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENT, THE PATIENT WOULD BE INCAPABLE OF DIGESTING OR ABSORBING THE FOOD OR FLUID SO THAT ITS PROVISION WOULD NOT CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINING THE PATIENT'S LIFE OR PROVIDE PHYSICAL COMFORT TO THE PATIENT.
 - 2. THE COURT FINDS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE:
 - (a) THE PATIENT, WHEN LEGALLY CAPABLE AND COMPETENT OF MAKING HEALTH CARE DECISIONS, SPECIFICALLY EXPRESSED THAT THE PATIENT WOULD NOT WANT ARTIFICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND FLUID IF THE PATIENT WERE IN AN IRREVERSIBLE COMA OR A PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE.
 - (b) THE PATIENT IS IN AN IRREVERSIBLE COMA OR A PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE THAT THE PATIENT'S DOCTOR REASONABLY BELIEVES IS IRREVERSIBLE OR INCURABLE. THE EVIDENCE THAT THE PATIENT IS IN AN IRREVERSIBLE COMA OR A PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE THAT IS IRREVERSIBLE OR INCURABLE MUST BE SUPPORTED BY EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (i) THE OPINION OF AN INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN WHO IS LICENSED PURSUANT TO TITLE 32, CHAPTER 13 OR 17 AND WHO IS A SPECIALIST IN NEUROLOGY. THE PETITIONER, THE PATIENT OR THE PATIENT'S ATTORNEY MAY PRESENT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF THE PATIENT'S MEDICAL CONDITION THAT IS SUPPORTED BY THE OPINION OF A PHYSICIAN SELECTED BY THAT PARTY.
- (ii) IF A SPECIALIST IN NEUROLOGY IS NOT AVAILABLE, THE OPINION OF AN INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN WHO IS LICENSED PURSUANT TO TITLE 32, CHAPTER 13 OR 17 AND WHO HAS EXAMINED THE PATIENT SPECIFICALLY TO ASSESS WHETHER THE PATIENT IS IN AN IRREVERSIBLE COMA OR A PERSISTENT VEGETATIVE STATE THAT IS IRREVERSIBLE OR INCURABLE SUPPORTED BY A RECOMMENDATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL BIOETHICS COMMITTEE OF THE HEALTH CARE FACILITY.
 - (c) THE PATIENT IS UNABLE TO INGEST FOOD OR FLUID BY NATURAL MEANS.
- H. J. On notice and a hearing, the court may enter appropriate orders to safeguard the wishes of the patient. If the court is unable to determine those wishes, the court may enter appropriate orders to safeguard the patient's best interest. These orders may include:
- 1. Appointing a surrogate if the procedural requirements of title 14, chapter 5, article 3 have been met.
- 2. Removing an agent or any other surrogate and appointing a successor.
- 3. Directing compliance with the terms of the patient's health care directive, including the provisional removal or withholding of treatment if the court finds that this conforms with the patient's wishes or, if the patient's wishes are not known, is in the patient's best interest.
- 4. Directing the transfer of the patient to a suitable facility or to the care of a health care provider who is willing to comply with the patient's wishes.
- 5. Assessing court costs and attorney fees against a party found to have proceeded in bad faith.
- I. K. Notwithstanding a person's incapacity, the court may deny a petition to appoint a guardian for that person based on the existence of a valid and unrevoked health care directive.

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- J. L. A guardian appointed pursuant to this section is immune from civil and criminal liability to the same extent as any other surrogate pursuant to section 36-3203, subsection D.
- M. A SUPERIOR COURT ORDER THAT AUTHORIZES A GUARDIAN TO WITHDRAW OR WITHHOLD FOOD OR FLUID IS AUTOMATICALLY STAYED FOR FIVE BUSINESS DAYS TO ALLOW A PARTY, OR THAT PARTY'S HEIR IN THE EVENT OF THE ORIGINAL PARTY'S DEATH, TO SEEK AN EXPEDITED APPEAL WITH THE COURT OF APPEALS. A DECISION FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS IS AUTOMATICALLY STAYED FOR FIVE BUSINESS DAYS TO ALLOW A PARTY, OR THAT PARTY'S HEIR IN THE EVENT OF THE ORIGINAL PARTY'S DEATH, TO SEEK REVIEW BY THE SUPREME COURT. FOOD OR FLUID SHALL NOT BE WITHDRAWN OR WITHHELD PENDING A DECISION ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE BY THE COURT OF APPEALS OR A DECISION ON A PETITION BY THE SUPREME COURT."
- 13 Amend title to conform

and, as so amended, it do pass

NANCY K. BARTO Chairman

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2616rm 03/02/2009 10:34 AM C: jcs